

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



From the American Volunteer.

"I'm Sinking but not Dying."
Last words of the Rev. H. Tarring, of the
Baltimore Conference.

By PAUL CARY.

The fat had gone forth, "Thy work is done,
And now prepare thy spirit for the last,
The fearful struggle."
Obedient to the call, the man of God
Advanced, and stood beside the dark cold sea:
And for a moment, as the angry tide
Came quickly up, and laved the pilgrim's feet,
It threatened to engulf him.
He paused an instant, then with steady nerve,
And faith in God, which as an anchor sure,
Is firm and steadfast, prepared to meet it.
Down he stepped—down in the icy waters,
And as the billowy surge rose high and strong,
And poured its briny spray upon his head,
His voice was heard above the angry waves,
In tones that fell upon the listening ear,
Like some soft cadence from the mortal world,
"I'm sinking but not dying."
"In this mysterious sea that all must pass,
I only shall put off this mortal coil,
Surrendering back to earth its kindred dust;
But my enfranchised soul shall rise, to seek
Its level, in a purer atmosphere.
Already I behold the eternal hills,
Where stand in ranks the ransomed of the Lord.
They crowd upon the banks like witnesses,
And watch with anxious looks each struggle fierce.
With shouts, they urge me on to victory,
A victory over death.
And there I see my Saviour—he who called me
From the death of sin, and bade me go
To herald forth the story of the cross.
And seek to win for him immortal souls;
In this last deadly strife, I throw myself
Within his arms, which he in love extends;
And though my body sink like lead, I feel
Beneath me still his mighty hand, so strong,
So powerful to save.
And rising by his might alone, I sing—
With ransomed powers: "Where is thy sting,
Oh Death, Oh! Grave, where is thy victory."

OUR CHILDHOOD.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

"Thy sad, yet sweet, to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood knew so well,
To gaze out on the even,
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyhood's wish
To roam like angels there!"
There are many dreams of gladness
That cling around the past—
And from the tomb of feeling
Old thoughts come thronging fast—
The forms we loved so dearly
In the happy days now gone,
The beautiful and lovely,
So far to look upon.
Those bright and gentle maidens
Who seemed so formed for bliss,
Too glorious and too heavenly
For such a world as this!
Whose dark, soft eyes seemed swimming
In a sea of liquid light,
And whose locks of gold were streaming
O'er brows so sunny bright.
Whose smiles were like the sunshine
In the springtime of the year—
Like the cheerful glances of April
They followed every tear!
They have passed—like happy—away,
And their lowliness has fled—
Oh, many a heart is mourning
That they are with the dead.
Like the brightest buds of summer,
They have fallen with the stem—
Yet, oh, it is a lovely death,
To fade from earth like them!
And yet the thought is saddening
To muse on such as they,
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away!
That the fair ones whom we love
Grow to each loving breast
Like the tendrils of the clinging vine,
Then perish where they rest.
And can but think of these
In the soft and gentle spring,
When the trees are waving o'er us,
And the flowers are blossoming!
And we know that winter's coming
With his cold and stormy sky—
And the glorious hours of youth
Is bidding but to die!"

From the Norristown Register.

Political Clergymen.

We would not willingly say a word or publish a line derogatory of a Profession—or that would lessen the influence in their sphere, of a class of persons, whom we respect as highly as we do the Clergymen. We are a believer in an hereafter—in an Immortality of the Soul, and we regard their calling as in the highest degree sacred. We regard with peculiar respect the profession, established by the Divine Redeemer himself, whose duty it should be to do good and to save souls, and which under the existing condition of things forms such a necessary component in the economy of the world. There is a tendency however of late on the part of men of this kind, professing to have been called to the holy work of the ministry as their peculiar lot, to forsake it and again turn into the world. This is especially the case in way of seeking and being elected to office. Hardly an exchange reaches us that we do not find an account of some clergyman having been elected to a political office. In this State one has been elected to Congress; in that State another is a candidate for Governor, and in still another, a third has been elected a State Senator, and thus it goes. We can hardly reconcile this state of things, especially in view of the fact, that in almost every religious periodical that we see, we find statements to the effect that there is a pres-

sing want of young men for the ministry—that there are many destitute places, and that the "harvest is ripe with the gathering, but that the laborers are few." We say that we cannot reconcile these things. It seems to us that as such is the case there must be something wrong in the matter. Have these men mistaken their calling—or is the clergy seeking to obtain place and power? These are questions that naturally arise in the mind on account of the tendency just contemplated and are worthy of serious consideration. It has been said that respect in a large degree is wanting among people for this class of persons, and that religion and infidelity are largely on the increase. It is however hardly any wonder if such should be the case, when things are looking in the direction that we have just seen. If clergymen will forsake their calling and enter into the political arena, and other worldly pursuits, it can hardly be expected that much respect will be entertained for them. They are thus inflicting a dangerous blow upon themselves, and upon the cause of their Lord and Creator. Without pursuing these reflections any further we annex below some remarks of our contemporary, the West Chester Republican, upon a "Secularized Clergy," which contain a vast amount of truth and are worthy of perusal.

They read thus:
"It is a singular feature of the present state of politics in this country, that hosts of clergymen are being returned as members of State Legislatures, or of the national Congress, and some are even now we believe candidates for Governor. It has always been a grave question how far a clergyman should interfere in the exciting political questions of the day. He has certainly all the rights of any other citizen, and may exercise those rights in such a way or manner as may seem good to him. His great mission however is to win men from sin to holiness, and to make his influence felt, he should not excite in the minds of those whom he comes in contact, prejudice such as would tend to destroy his usefulness. He is to beware of placing a stumbling block in his brother's way. It is well known that political animosities are exceedingly bitter and hard to eradicate. No clergyman can go into the political arena, particularly as a candidate, without a tendency to create these unrelenting feelings. The question then arises, whether he does not overstep the line of duty, when he goes beyond the simple depositing of his vote in the ballot-box. We believe he does. We take the broad ground, that no clergyman having the one great idea of his profession truly at heart; will ever be found anxious to mingle in the strife of politics. He can make himself so much more useful in other positions—can so condemn the evil and applaud the good a thousand times more effectively under other and more congenial circumstances, that we are persuaded he commits a fatal error when he leaps into the political conflict.

The error is a fatal one to himself, and acts injuriously against every member of the sacred profession. We profess to know something about clergymen, and our knowledge is gained from actual contact. We know of no style of man for whom we entertain such a high regard, as for a sincere and devoted Christian minister, and we care not in what denomination he may be found. We know of no style of man for whom we have such sovereign contempt and pity, as one who has put on the clerical garb, and dishonored it. It is our experience that a secularized clergyman, in nine cases out of ten, is a very good for nothing fellow. We know of no instance where a clergyman has gone out into the world and engaged in secular pursuits, but what he has sunk down, and down in public estimation. People may go to hear him preach on a Sunday, possibly from habit, but his influence is for the most part lost. We do not wish to be understood that a clergyman should avoid all kinds of manual labor—that he should not till his garden, or his few acres of ground. Far from it. These occupations are ennobling, and tend to give him increased usefulness. Our idea is, that where a clergyman puts a secular pursuit above his profession—where he goes out into the world and chaffers for gain; or worse than this, mounts the hustings and bellows for fame or popular applause, he is a man that may preach from the pulpit until the "crack of doom," without benefitting the world in any particular. Indeed such characters do not long trouble the pulpit. Elect one of them to an office, and he will pretty soon sink the black coat and white cravat. In the present legislature of Massachusetts it is said there are about sixty clergymen! There is no right minded man, but will say these sixty clergymen are out of place. They have deserted a Master under whose banner they have sworn to fight until death. Some well-meaning people will argue that such a mixture of clergy with the laity will produce pure legislation. We do not believe it. The immortal Willerforce accomplished more in the English parliament than all the Bishops in the house of lords had done for centuries. We have not the slightest faith in an individual who abandons so sacred a calling under the pretext that he can do more good in the position of a legislator. The platform on which stands the devoted minister of our holy religion, is above and beyond all other positions of usefulness that the world knows of. If he forsakes that, he steps downwards, never upwards, because he steps down, is immortality. We have no faith in a secularized clergy. They not only lose their influence, but they palsy the energies of those whose hearts are absorbed in the great work of directing men to their true and substantial happiness.

SHORT DRESSES AND LONG DRESSES.—The sun runs low and so does cash. The days are short; so is money. But women's dresses are as long as ever. When will the hard times soften, we should like to know? Not, we fear till the wether mellow. Nor then neither, if the rest of the world are to become snobs because brokers' wives and daughters want to be mis-

ken for duchesses. But that manoeuvre, to be successful, will require something more than chalk, whalebone, French hats, and twenty yards of silk. We liked the plan of the party who sent their calico dresses to clothe the poor. We go further. Let them and others investigate their silk wardrobe. They will find that those rich dresses would not suffer in beauty, and would gain considerably in convenience, by putting the scissors to the bottom of the skirts. There is superfluous stuff enough in that quarter to deck the entire poor of New York in silk.

It is an unaccountable absurdity that ladies should attempt to walk the streets in dresses designed only for those who get about in carriages, and which we have seen borne up in the mouths of little dogs. The latter—we mean the ladies not the dogs—should set the example of appearing when on foot only in short dresses, adapted for walking. By this politic practice they would establish a marked distinction between pedestrians and carriage-riders. To the latter the flowing trains should be confined. This superior grade would strongly tend to bring about a harmony between realities and appearances, now so much needed; and the honors of the train would be coveted as eagerly by the ladies as those of three tails are now by Turkish pachas. And then, what comfort for this arrangement would be enjoyed by the sex! They could perambulate, like gentlemen, in all weathers, and yet be in the fashion. The worship of this goddess we would by no means urge them to desert. Where else could they bestow their labors and devotion? No; nothing so absurd is recommended as to purchase even so valuable a pleasure and advantage as that of free and convenient locomotion, by the sacrifice of the adorable object of all their anxieties and most of their occupations. We counsel only a change of the forms, not of the object of devotion—for that is always to fashion. Is it too bold an expectation that short clothes will be the rage for the walk, and long ones for the ride? It is hoped not. We are conscious that reason and good sense are strongly in its favor; but we trust the recommendation may not be rejected on that account.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Frightful Scene in a Ferry Boat—Rescue of 200 Passengers.

Yesterday morning, about 8 1/2 o'clock, the Jeffersonville ferry boat started to cross the river with fully two hundred passengers on board, most of whom were destined for the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi railroads, by Cincinnati and the East. After getting out a short distance into the river, the boat was caught by a floating mass of ice, which it could neither penetrate nor resist. Despite the utmost exertions of the boat, with all the power of steam, it was slowly borne backward by the ice, and finally lodged on the Falls at the head of the middle chute, in about two feet water.—The boat grounded broad side to the current, with the ice breaking over her bow, and piling up in frightful masses against her, to the terror and consternation of the two hundred human beings crowded together on her deck. In addition to the people on board, there were three four horse omnibuses, one mail wagon, Adams' Express wagon, with two horses, a two horse baggage wagon, and two country wagons and horses.

The ferry-boat was fully half a mile from this shore, and three or four hundred yards from the Indiana shore, with a rapid current, and the river, full of floating ice. It was soon runneth through the city that the boat was wrecked on the rocks, and the lives of two hundred persons, including many women and children, most of them citizens of Louisville and Cincinnati, were in imminent peril, and the wharf was soon lined with hundreds of persons, all anxious to render assistance, but no one knowing how it could be given.

As the vast masses of ice came thundering against her side, roaring and crashing around the apparently frail vessel, great pieces tumbling upon the guards, it was not a matter of astonishment that some consternation prevailed the throng of passengers on board. The large number of ladies and children, naturally timorous, had their worst apprehension of danger aroused. The fears were farther heightened, when they had gathered together in the cabin, by the proposal of the two clergymen, Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Schen of this city, that prayer to God for the preservation of the lives of the passengers should be offered up. Regarding this as an indication of extreme peril, and fearing that each blow given by the large cakes of ice would destroy the boat, the proposition of the clergymen was only answered by shrieks and lamentations. Prayer was then offered up—the agitated assemblage became in a measure subdued, yet sobs and sighs were mingled with the intercessions, and the most solemn scene was presented.

At this juncture, Mr. Dunning, clerk of the Jacob Strader, who had a son on the boat, offered a hundred dollars to whoever would make the effort to reach the stranded boat with assistance. Mr. Thomas Armstrong, the engineer of the Fashion, at once volunteered to go. Mr. Killum, the mate of the Strader, then proposed taking the life-boat, which was acceded to, and Captain Sommons had it launched from the dock, and these daring souls, assisted by a stout carman, pushed the life-boat over the ice into the current, and after running the greatest risks from the floating ice, succeeded in reaching the ferry-boat in safety, and relieved the minds of the hundreds on the boat, who saw by this welcome arrival, that assistance was at hand, and the people on shore were mindful of their safety. The life-boat rounded in on the lower side of the ferry-boat; Mr. Killum jumped on board and took the son of Mr. Dunning, placed him in life-boat, and then took off Mrs. Joseph Dar, of Cincinnati, together with her sister, a young lady. The boat, with this burthen, was cast loose to the mercy of the current, and by dint of hard labor and perseverance, it was safely brought to the Kentucky shore, and its pas-

sengers restored alive and well to their anxious friends.

The noblest feat of all and best assistance was rendered by Capt. Jas. F. Hamilton and Pinckney Varble, both falls pilots, who volunteered to take to the relief of the wrecked people a flat boat or float, capable of sustaining seventy-five persons. Capt. Hamilton had a boat belonging to Gill, Smith, & Co., tendered for his use, which was taken, and after providing a stout line, sweeps and a crew, they started forth on their errand of mercy. Mr. William Steele, clerk of Gill, Smith & Co., was a willing volunteer to the expedition, and did good service on the trip. By skillful management, the boat reached the ferry, a line was thrown out and caught, and the boat safely landed on the lower side of the ferry, when the gallant crew were received with glad shouts by the excited crowd of sufferers, who had been watching their progress with the greatest solicitation. Some fifty or sixty persons, including ladies and children, were taken off, and Capt. Hamilton cast his back loose upon the falls, and was safely landed at Shippingport, opposite Capt. Jim Porter's tavern. The flat rubbed pretty hard while crossing the reef of rocks known as the "blackbone," but skillful pilots were at the helm, and no accident occurred. After reaching terra firma the rescued people gave vent to their joy in loud cheers for Captain Hamilton and his brave crew.

In the meantime the yawls from the steamer Virginia and Queen of the West were manned, and together with a number of skiffs proceeded to the ferry-boat and brought off various squads of people and landed them on Corn Island, from which they had to make their way over the ice to the banks of the canal to be safe. Mr. Killum, mate of the Jacob Strader, made a second trip with the life-boat and took off the express messengers of Adams & Co., together with their valuable packages, and landed them at Jeffersonville. The express wagon and horses, and the omnibus teams, were all left on the ferry-boat to the mercy of the ice and waves.

Capt. Hamilton, after landing his first cargo, immediately returned to the city with Mr. Varble, and purchased a small flat boat for seventy dollars, manned it, and again went to the rescue of the people on the ferry-boat. He went alongside without accident, and had the proud satisfaction of saving some seventy persons, all of whom had been left on the boat. They were safely landed at Shippingport, without one cent of remuneration being demanded. Among the persons on the boat were the Rev. E. W. Schen, of this city, and Bishop McIlwaine of Cincinnati, who tendered money to Capt. H., which he refused. Resolutions of thanks were proposed to him and his crew, but owing to the excitement of the moment they were not drawn off.

We think the warmest thanks of the community are due Capt. Hamilton and his assistants for their gallantry and disinterested devotion to the dictates of humanity. The gratitude of the rescued people is surely theirs, and we think the ferry company should promptly step forth, to pay the expenses of Capt. H., and remunerate his crew for their great services.

Many of our citizens offered any pecuniary aid that might be desired in rescuing the people, and one of them offered to pay for a steamer if it could be taken to the ferry-boat. Of course it could be of no use, and was not taken.—*Louisville Courier, 1st February.*

Horrible Massacre.

Information has been received of a tragical occurrence on Board the British ship *Berenice*, the master of which (Capt. Condy) with his wife, chief mate, and others, have been massacred by the crew, who afterwards set fire to the ship and destroyed her, to prevent detection.—The *Berenice* sailed from Shanghai on the 15th of July, 1852, with a cargo of tea for Sydney. The crew, shipped at Singapore, consisted almost entirely of men from different parts of Netherland India. During the voyage, two of the sailors, believing there was gold to a large amount on board, spoke of it to their comrades, and a plan was forthwith concerted for taking possession of the vessel, (then near Amoy) and assassinating the Europeans who were on board.

The ringleaders, as far as could be proved, were the Serang, or boatsman's mate, known as "Alic," and seven of his tribe. Mr. Roberts, the mate, was enticed to the fore-part of the ship by Alic, where he was instantly murdered. Capt. Condy, the commander, who ran to his assistance, met with a similar fate; as also three seamen, who interfered to save the captain's life. Mrs. Condy was taken from between decks, whither she had flown for refuge, and thrown overboard. A French passenger, name unknown, who had joined at Shanghai, was not found on board; neither were three Bengalese and Andoyana men who were among the crew. They must either have thrown themselves into the sea, or have been thrown overboard by others. This tragical scene completed the murders threw the bodies overboard, washed away all traces of blood, and then commenced searching for the gold supposed to be on board.

All the money on board, however, consisted of about 100 florins, and 40 Spanish dollars.—The plunder was equally divided by Alic, and it was agreed among them to set sail for Tuban, there to abandon the vessel, after having set fire to it. The ship gained Tagal, which was taken for Tuban by Alic and his party, she was set on fire, and they took to the boats. Several were left behind, and were burned in the vessel. Finding their mistake on gaining the heights of Tagal, they were compelled to get rid of most of the plunder by throwing it overboard. They, however, by their plausible story, deceived the authorities of the place who showed them every feeling of compassion, and provided them with means.

Afterward the discovery of the wreck of the burning ship, and the bodies of some of the crew, excited suspicion; and after a searching inves-

tigation before the magisterial officers of the place, the whole diabolical affair was elicited by some of the suspected confessing to the charges brought against them. The ringleaders, nine in number, were brought to trial in September last, when the entire of them were found guilty. Five of the prisoners were sentenced to 20 years' banishment, and the others were executed on the 13th of last October, in the public square in the principal part of Tagal. The things which during the trial helped to convict the prisoners, were a gold watch and chain, and some ornaments and clothing, belonging to the late captain and his wife.

Reported for the Pennsylvanian.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday, and Gov. BIGLER was inducted into office. On taking the Chair, the Governor made the following remarks:

Managers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Gentlemen:—Without solicitation, or the slightest agency on my part, you have called me to the Presidency of your Company, and I would have you believe that I am deeply sensible of the compliment implied in this expression of your confidence. I have appeared here to-day for the purpose of making my acknowledgments to you, and through you to the Stockholders of the Company, for this unexpected distinction, and to enter upon the duties of the station.

In doing this, allow me to assure you that I am not unmindful of the difficult nature of those duties, nor without serious apprehensions as to my own fitness to discharge them. I can, however, promise to do my best. I have no other public or private business to engage my thoughts, and when the service shall have been fairly commenced, I shall consider my time and energies as pledged to the promotion of the great enterprise in which we are engaged. But these, added to your efforts and abilities, will, I fear, amount to but little without the confidence, good will, and material aid of the people of Philadelphia. This great city, in her corporate capacity, with her enterprising and wealthy citizens in their individual sphere, in a spirit of mutual confidence and good-will, must come to the aid of this great work, if it is to be successful. It will require all these favorable indications to inspire me with confidence, and in absence of these I shall not feel required long to hazard my name and energies in connection with the enterprise. Philadelphians and the people of the interior, on the line of the road, and at its western terminus at the Lake, should feel that the construction of the Sunbury and Erie road is their scheme, and intended for their peculiar benefit. For myself, I have ever regarded the enterprise as eminently Pennsylvanian; not only because the whole extent of the road is to be found within limits of our State, but because the inevitable consequences must be to add to the population, prosperity and general welfare of the Commonwealth, and to no part of it in a greater degree than to the city of Philadelphia. Indeed, I think it highly essential to her future triumph as a commercial city. That by the construction of this work, we incidentally advance the growth and happiness of surrounding States, and create a new avenue through which the vast products of the west will reach the Atlantic cities, to the great profit of the producers, we should rejoice. Divided as are the States by geographical lines that fix the limits of municipal government, it sometimes, indeed, it frequently happens that their interest and growth are identical, and inseparable. So far as this may be the effect of the Sunbury and Erie road, we shall be authorized to hope for aid from both Western and Atlantic States. That the coal, lumber, and other products of the prolific region through which this road is to be located, will be consumed by the citizens of other States, is but the stronger inducement to furnish for these treasures an avenue through which to escape from the parsimonious grasp which nature has thus long kept upon them. It is by exportation that one State becomes rich in competition with another, and this is especially true when, as in the case in view, those exportations are so largely natural products, deriving but little of their value from labor.

But I trust the time has gone by when it is necessary to prove by reasoning—by facts and figures, that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is a feasible and politic measure. All these questions have been well settled. The advantage it will have in distance and in ease of grades over any line now in existence, or that may hereafter be constructed, connecting the Atlantic Cities with the Western Lakes, must dispel all doubts as to its utility and success when completed. Regretting deeply, as at all times I have done, the conflicts and differences that have arisen, from time to time, between the friends of this enterprise, I have rejoiced to discover that there has been but one opinion as to the policy of prosecuting the work to a speedy completion. In reference to these unhappy differences, which have, at least, occasionally cast a doubt over the enterprise, if they did not actually retard its progress, it may be proper for me to remark, that with their origin, progress and final settlement, I have had nothing to do. I have no other than an official connection with those now engaged in the promotion of this work, and am free to look upon the past and the future with an impartial eye—as I shall be in the administration of the affairs of the road to do justice to the Company on the one hand, and those in its employ, on the other. If I properly understand my own feelings, I am mainly constrained to an assumption of the duties of the Presidency of the Company, by the confidence I have in the utility and high character of the enterprise itself. Without these motives, and the assurance of that aid and success demanded by a reasonable expectation, and so necessary to sustain a good repute, all other

inducements, desirable though some of them may be, would not be sufficient to engage or retain me in the service.

I shall now enter upon the duties; but before performing any important official act, I shall feel required to make myself somewhat familiar with the exact condition of the affairs of the company—with the details of its operations—its resources, liabilities and obligations.

From the New York Herald.

A Deliberate Attempt to Murder a Lady.

A most deliberate attempt to murder a young lady in Broadway, was made by some unknown man on Monday evening last, which up to the present is wrapped in mystery, although strict inquiry has been made into the affair by the authorities. About 6 o'clock on the above evening, Mrs. Eleanor Mary Josephine Bishop, wife of Nathaniel Bishop, of No. 991 Broadway, while sitting in the back parlor, alone at the piano, was fired at by an unknown person, who entered the room stealthily, and on firing the weapon hastily made his escape. The report of the pistol alarming the domestics, they rushed into the apartment and found Mrs. Bishop lying on the floor quite insensible. Her husband, Mr. Bishop, was immediately sent for, and on arriving at his residence found his wife in a fainting condition, but happily uninjured. The ball had missed the mark. Restoratives were immediately applied with success. On recovering, Mrs. Bishop stated that while playing on the piano, the unknown, a tall man, entered the parlor door; being dressed with a large cloak and his face covered with a slouch hat or sombrero, she could not recognise his features; that regarding her for an instant, he drew from under his cloak a pistol, and presenting it towards her discharged the weapon at her head. Mrs. Bishop thinking that she was mortally wounded, fainted, and fell from the music stool to the floor, where she was found by the domestics, as already described. The manner in which the entrance of the unknown to the house was effected is not exactly ascertained, but he either must have opened the hall door with a false night key, or else stolen quietly up stairs by the basement entrance. About 3 o'clock on the same day, a tall man, dressed in a similar manner to the person who fired the pistol at Mrs. Bishop, called at her residence, and inquired if she was in the house; but she being away from home, went away without saying whether he would call again or not.—The description given of the afternoon visitor, corresponds exactly with that given by Mrs. Bishop of the person who attempted to take her life.

On an examination of the premises it was found that the ball discharged from the pistol had passed through the window of the back parlor, immediately over the head of Mrs. B. when she was sitting at the piano, and passing from thence lodged in the wall of the house in the rear of the premises. The coolness with which the attempt to murder Mrs. B. was made, is really surprising. The gas was found to have been shut off in the hall, so as to render recognition almost impossible, even though the assassin should be surprised.

The determination of some party yet unknown, to take the life of this lady is clearly evident, for it is scarcely six months since she was fired at by a man at Tarrytown. On that occasion she was celebrating the anniversary of her twentieth birthday, (the 20th of September,) along with a party of friends at the house of her brother, Captain Fletcher, commander of one of the Liverpool packets; and on the evening, as well as the one in question, the intended assassin escaped, no clue having ever been found to his identity or whereabouts.

This attempt made on the life of Mrs. B. together with that made at Tarrytown, has thrown the family into the greatest state of alarm, and it is very doubtful whether the lady will have sufficient nerve to venture abroad after nightfall until the arrest of the unknown is effected. No cause can be assigned for the intended murder of either Mrs. B. or her husband; consequently they cannot justly suspect any one of having been a party to such a cowardly attempt at assassination. It is hoped, however, that in a few days some clue may be obtained leading to the discovery of the unknown, or in some manner clear up the dark and fearful mystery that seems to hang over the life of Mrs. Bishop.

Singular Presentiment of Death.

A most singular presentiment of death occurred a few days ago in the family of Mr. George Fisher in Reisterstown, Baltimore county. His little son, Fillmore, aged about four years, awoke in the night and called to his mother to know if she was awake. He then told his mother he was going to die. He told his father the same thing, and when told he was dreaming, replied that he was awake, and knew he was going to die. The parents thought nothing more about it, and the child slept comfortably until morning. When he awoke in the morning he repeated his presentiment to his parents; and as soon as breakfast was over insisted on being allowed to go and tell Mrs. Walters, a neighbor, that he was going to die. His mother told him that he had better go and see his grandmother if he was going to die. He made a visit to his grandmother, and also to Mrs. Walters, after which he returned to his home. During the afternoon of the same day his mother was called out of the house for a few minutes, and when she returned she found the little fellow awfully burned by his clothes having taken fire. As soon as the fire was extinguished he said to his mother, "I told you I was going to die." A Physician was called in, who dressed his injuries, telling him that he would soon be well. He said, "no Fillmore is going to die?" and during the night the little boy breathed his last. This is a most extraordinary presentiment, and during the whole day he spoke of dying, though he had enjoyed excellent health. The boy is said to have been a very sprightly and interesting child, and was beloved by all who knew him.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 23, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Adjutant General.

Persons having business with the Adjutant General will direct their communications to Bedford, as heretofore. Whilst it is true that Gov. Pollock has named our successor, it is equally true that he cannot enter upon the duties of the office until the 28th day of October, A. D. 1856, the day on which the commission of the present incumbent will expire. It has been a matter of surprise and mortification to every intelligent Lawyer in the Commonwealth that the Governor should have made a blunder so extraordinary in his character—taking the bungling entry of a clerk, on the record, for the Law in the case, which is so plain that we do not see how any man of the most ordinary intellect can possibly misconstrue it. Suppose the clerk had made an entry on the record that the appointment was to run for six years; what would the record be worth at the expiration of three? Just nothing at all. And an entry for less than three years is equally worthless. There is no provision in the law for filling "unexpired" terms. The appointment is for three years, as often as a "vacancy" occurs, an opinion freely expressed by the most eminent Lawyers in the State, without distinction of party.

An order that those interested in the business of the office may know exactly how the matter stands we will give them the "official" correspondence on the subject:

Harrisburg, Feb. 7, 1855.

Gen. Geo. W. Bowman:

Sir:—The Governor has appointed me Adjutant General. Will you please to inform me as to what will be the most convenient mode of conveyance by which I can receive the Books and papers which are in your possession belonging to the office.

Very respectfully, your Obedt. Servt.

THOS. J. POWER.

Adjutant General's Office,

Bedford, Feb. 12, 1855.

Thos. J. Power, Esq.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th inst. informing me that Gov. Pollock had appointed you Adjutant General of the Commonwealth; and requesting me to inform you as to the most convenient mode of receiving the Books and papers belonging to the office. In reply to which, I would most respectfully state, that, at the expiration of my commission, on the 28th day of October, 1856, I will take great pleasure in handing over the Books, Papers, &c. to any person legally authorized to receive them, and not sooner. Should the Governor then designate you as that person, it will certainly be gratifying to my feelings of personal regard.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your Obedt. Servt.

GEO. W. BOWMAN,

Adjutant General, P. M.

The *Morning Herald*, of the 12th inst. an *Administration* print, at Harrisburg, in reply to a severe criticism on this subject in the *Pennsylvanian*, says, the editor of that paper, "or Gen. Bowman, are at liberty to test his rights at their earliest possible convenience." If the editor of the *Herald* will consult the *Attorney General*, or any other *Lawyer* of judgment, he will learn that Mr. Power, and not the officer in possession of the *Legal Commission*, is the person upon whom the duty devolves of "testing his rights." When he is ready, he will, of course, give us notice through another channel than the *Morning Herald*, which, we believe, has not yet been invested with *Judicial Powers*.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a *Lawyer* in Harrisburg to a gentleman in this place, under date of 15th instant:

"In relation to the appointment of Adjutant General the authorities here are in trouble. 'No opinion has been given by the Attorney General as to the legality of the Governor's action.' Only last night, on receipt of Gen. Bowman's letter, did they send to Lancaster to 'get his opinion.' Power bases his claim to the office on the fact that the Record reads that the appointment was made to fill the vacancy 'occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Keenan.' But the Law does not contemplate a less term 'than three years,' and the error of the clerk in making the entry, cannot, of course, alter the operation of the *Act of Assembly*, or in the slightest degree vitiate the appointment of Gen. B. for three years. The Law gives him the appointment for three years, and the blunder of a Clerk cannot alter it."

We are not wedded to the office by any means, and we entertain not the slightest animosity towards either the Governor or Mr. Power, in consequence of their rash and inconsiderate movements—and further, we have no hesitation in saying that if the Executive had the right it was both his privilege and his duty to confer the trust upon one whose political sentiments harmonised with his own. But the Governor having no right in the premises, we consider it due to ourselves and the integrity of the laws to resist the usurpation, with due deference to the position of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, who so beautifully closed his Inaugural Address with the solemn declaration, that, in the fear of God, he would take the "Constitution for his guide, and make Equal and Exact Justice to ALL" the desire of his heart—an avowal which seems to have entirely forgotten in his appointment of Mr. Power!

Our young friend, J. KENNEDY FLETCHER, was, on Thursday of last week, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. We heard His Honor, Judge Kimmell, remark, that he passed an examination highly creditable to his abilities. We hope he may realize his brightest anticipations.

ELECTION OF EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER.

The Board of Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad met at their office in Philadelphia, last week, and unanimously elected our late worthy Governor President of the Board. The salary affixed to this responsible trust is \$5,000 per annum, almost double the salary of Governor of the Commonwealth.

We congratulate the Company in securing the services of so able and honest a man to direct the business of their road, satisfied that his name and moral worth will at once give permanence and stability to the great enterprise. In the language of the talented Editor of the *Pittsburg Union*, (Col. Thos. J. Keenan,) "the company have secured a presiding officer who has talent and experience to govern its operations, and who will watch carefully over all its interests. The fact of Gov. B. accepting this appointment, is an indication that the prospects of the road are prosperous, and they are bound to continue so, at least while it is under his management. It is seldom that the energy and perseverance of Gov. Bigler have failed in any thing he has ever undertaken to carry through; and in his present position we are certain that he will be eminently successful."

The address of the Governor, on assuming the duties of the office, will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. Like all his other addresses, it will be read with general interest.

U. S. SENATOR.

Harrisburg is all excitement at the present time on the subject of U. S. Senator. The "Vice-Wissers" are divided in sentiment, and are lampooning each other in no very chaste terms. Gen. Cameron is the regular nominee of the caucus, and, if he cannot succeed, we presume there will be no election this winter. All the *Whig papers* in the State, now sailing under the *Black Flag* of Know Nothingism, are filled with articles in bitter denunciation of the nominee, thus showing that their sworn obligations to submit to the will of the majority amount to nothing when OFFICE is in the way! Next Tuesday is the day fixed for another trial, and then we shall see what we shall see! There are near a hundred anxious expectants for the place!

Mr. JORDAN, the Senator from this District, announces himself a *Vice-Wisser* by appending his name to an address against Cameron issued by the "bolters" of the Order!—Mr. Jordan voted solitary and alone for Mr. Kunkle on the principle of political morality!!!

Is it not an extraordinary feature in the creed of the Whig, alias Know Nothing papers, that whilst they all applaud a secret oath-bound political organization, they are almost dying with indignation because a majority of their members in the Legislature adopted the secret ballot? Is it not a candidate for the Senate? Who can explain?

One of the strongest objections to Gov. Bigler on the part of our opponents was based upon his appointment of Judge Campbell after he had been defeated at the Polls. Now the Governor of their choice has selected Alex. K. McClure, of Chambersburg, and C. Myers, of Clarion, to lucrative positions, who, in 1853, were beaten by a three-fold vote greater than was Judge Campbell in 1851! This, however, is not only approved, but greatly applauded, by those who so recently condemned the principle in the most bitter and indignant terms. Oh, shame, where is thy blush. Can such things prosper?

Queer Notice.

On Friday, 2d inst. the following notice was placed at the door of the Senate and House:

"The Americans of the Senate and House will meet in the East Committee room this evening (Friday) at 7 o'clock."

A friend at our elbow just remarked after reading the notice: "I never knew there were others than 'Americans' in the Legislature."—He was right. The idea of posting up a notice calling on Americans to meet in caucus, as though the present Legislature was not composed of Americans altogether, is so ridiculous as only fit to be laughed at. Why not at once say the "Know-Nothings" will meet in caucus at such a place and time! Why ashamed of the name? All the papers devoted to that cause do not hesitate a moment to adopt the secret cognomen of "Sam," and why should members of the Legislature? It would be more commendable to pass an act changing "Sam's" name, and give him the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock, than have him cowering about like an illegitimate.—*Harrisburg Union*.

A WORD TO ADOPTED CITIZENS.

A new paper to advocate the interests of a portion of our foreign population, is about to be started in Boston, under the auspices of Mr. Savage. It is to be devoted to instructing the countrymen of the editor, as to the political morals of the day, as he understands them. In this class of education, we think that all foreigners, who take up their abode among us, can read better essays on political economy, from the Journals published by those who have been born and nurtured under the invigorating influence of our free institutions, than can be gathered from the wild notions of the Red Republicans of Europe, who leave their own country for political crimes, and come here to instruct us as to how we should govern ours. This is kind on their part. We have listened to several of them patiently, but after all their instructions, we have come to the conclusion, that the Americans know their own business just about as well as any other people, and do not require any foreign refugees to come here and bleed the pockets of our citizens to bear the important information that "in their opinion" our form of government is all wrong. If it is, we are responsible for it, and we will attend to it ourselves.

We say this without any unkind feeling to foreigners, for it is well known that our feelings are in favor of the masses of those who come among us, to make America their abiding place. But we have no patience with the political charlatans who left their country, perhaps for

their country's good, and come among us to instruct us upon the science of our form of government. We, therefore, think that all papers established in our country to keep up the factious feelings engendered in Europe, should be discontinued by our adopted citizens, and by so doing, they will avoid the feud which made their native lands a place of constant turmoil.—*Pittsburg Union*.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE HAS DONE.

An act to authorize the Bear Creek and Lehigh plank road company to borrow money.

An act to close finally the trust of the late Bank of the United States.

An act relative to the Lehigh Crane and iron company.

An act to incorporate the Point Breeze park association.

An act relative to the Enon Valley coal company.

An act consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

An act to increase the capital stock of the Short Mountain coal company.

An act relative to the estate of Rev. Robert Blackwell, D. D., deceased.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike road company.

A supplement to the time of holding the courts in Susquehanna county.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Yardleyville and Newtown turnpike and plank road company, approved 9th April, 1850.

An act authorizing the trustees of the Erie Academy to open and resettle the accounts of Matthew Pollock.

An act relative to George Schoonfelt, of Blair county, an habitual drunkard.

An act to confer on John Thomas Moffitt, of Washington county, the benefits of a child born in lawful wedlock.

An act to alter the powers of certain officers in Allegheny county.

A supplement to an act incorporating the Western University of Pennsylvania, passed Feb. 19, 1819.

An act authorizing a special road tax in Le Boeuf township, Erie county.

An act allowing the commissioners of Warren county to lay additional tax for the purpose of erecting certain public buildings.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Wilkesbarre and Providence plank road company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Erie County mutual insurance company.

A supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Newtown Square and Pottsville plank road company, approved the 29th day of January, A. D. 1853.

An act to prevent the hunting of deer with dogs in the county of McKean.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and Shenango plank road company in Mercer county.

A resolution relative to the State cabinet of geological specimens.

An act changing the place of holding elections in the borough of Loretta, Cambria county.

An act to incorporate the Somerset County mutual fire insurance company.

An act to prohibit the fishing with drag nets or seines in the harbor or bay of Presque Isle in the county of Erie.

From the Portland "State of Maine," Feb. 12.

EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE.

On January 31st, Nathaniel Copp, son of Hayes D. Copp, of Pinkham's Grant, near the Glen House, White Mountains, commenced hunting deer, and was out four successive days. On the fifth day he left again, for a deer killed the day previously, about eight miles from home. He dragged the deer, (weighing 230 lbs.) home through the snow, and at one o'clock, P. M., started for another one, discovered near the place where the former was killed, which he followed until he lost the track, about dark. He then found that he had lost his own way, and should, in all probability, be obliged to spend the night in the woods, the thermometer at the time ranging from 32 deg. to 25 deg. below zero.

Despair being no part of his composition, with perfect self-possession and presence of mind, he commenced walking, having no provisions, matches, or even a hatchet, knowing that to remain quiet was certain death. He soon after heard a deer, and pursuing him by moonlight, overtook him, leaped upon his back, and cut his throat. He then dressed him, and taking up the heart he placed it in his pocket for a trophy. He continued walking twenty-one hours, and the next day, about ten o'clock, A. M., he came out at or near Wild River, in Gilad, Me., having walked on snow shows the unparalleled distance of 40 miles without rest, a part of the time through an intricate growth of underbrush.

His friends at home, becoming alarmed at his prolonged absence, and the intensity of the cold, three of them started in pursuit of him, viz: Mr. Hayes D. Copp, his father, John Goulding, and Thomas Culhane. They followed his track, until it was lost in the darkness, and by the aid of their dog, found the deer which young Copp had killed and dressed. They then built a fire and waited five or six hours for the moon to rise, to enable them to continue their search. They again started, but with the faintest hopes of ever finding the lost one alive, pursued his track, and after being out twenty-six hours in the intense cold, found the young man of whom they were in search.

Goulding froze both his feet so badly, that it is feared he will have to suffer amputation. Mr. Copp and Mr. Culhane froze their ears badly. No words can reward the heroic self-denial and fortitude with which these men endured an almost hopeless search, when every moment expecting to find the stiffened corpse of their friend.

Young Copp seems not to have realized the great danger he has passed through, and although his medical advisers say he cannot entirely recover the use of his limbs for from three to six months, talks with perfect coolness of taking part in hunts which he had planned for the next week.

WORTHY EXAMPLES.—Gen. Cass, in a recent speech, stated that he had enjoyed uninterrupted health during his long life, which had been periods of toil and privation; and that he had never used strong drink. And Col. Benton, in acknowledging the present of a silver pitcher from the N. Y. Mercantile Library Association, informs his young friends that he attributes whatever of mental and bodily vigor he now has and whatever of business application he has ever shown, to a resolution formed early in life to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

Know-Nothing Consistency!

The Know-Nothings of New Hampshire have nominated for Governor, Ralph Metcalf. Will it be believed that this same individual, now the nominee of a party bound by secret oaths to war against citizens on account of their religion, actually voted in 1852 for the following resolution?

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the provision of our State Constitution commonly called the religious test, which makes the profession of a certain religious faith an essential qualification for certain offices is unjust, anti-republican, contrary to the spirit of the press age, and when the proper time arrives, we will spare no efforts to induce the people to assent to the abrogation of a principle which should find no place in the Constitution of a Free State."

The whole course of this intolerant faction is inconsistent to the last degree. It professes to be exclusively American, yet violates every doctrine on which a free government rests. It claims excessive liberty, yet proscribes all who will not become slaves to its order. It vociferates most lustily for religious freedom, yet denies civil and religious equality to any man who dare worship God according to the creed of the Catholic Church. It professes loyalty to the Union, yet supports men for office who openly repudiate the Constitutional rights of a portion of the States, and mock with fiendish delight the teachings of those men who established a free government in the New World. Such is the Janus-faced aspect of Know-Nothingism, and we suppose, it is no worse in New Hampshire than it is in this region. Hence the pot-house politician, the long mouthed ranter for religious purity, and the frequenters of cock-pits and brothels, are to be seen in fraternal union within the Know-Nothing lodge-rooms, all engaged in the same pursuit, an attempt to remodel the Constitution and advance the cause of pure, undefiled religion in our midst. The polls present a like mosaic of piety and profanity, disgusting to all men who are not blinded with their own venom, like serpents in April. The Know-Nothings are consistent in nothing save opposition to the Constitution and religious equality.—*Phila. Argus*.

The Law of the Carrier of Passengers.
The following opinion, given in the Supreme Court of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, is important, as showing the liabilities and responsibilities of carriers of passengers. The case was a special action brought by Joseph S. Tenney, for the recovery of damages for injuries sustained by being upset in a stage coach, riding from Philadelphia to Easton.

THE CHARGE OF THE COURT.
A carrier of passengers having in charge the safety and protection of their lives and limbs, is held by the law to a very strict measure of responsibility. Yet he is answerable only for negligence or carelessness—he is, though, liable for the least possible degree of it. He is bound to exercise the utmost care and discretion. The slightest omission of any measure or means to avoid danger against which human foresight or prudence could guard, will make him liable for every accident which may be the consequence of it. No hope acts or negligence of an injury raises a presumption of want of care, and throws on the carrier the burden of disproving it. But carelessness or negligence which does not conduce to the injury will not sustain the action, if there were perfect care and skill at that point of the road where the accident happened. A man who has travelled safely from Philadelphia to Easton, cannot maintain an action against the stage owners, though his life had been in danger at every step by the drunkenness or unskillfulness of the driver.

This I lay down to be the general law of the subject, and you are bound by it; but the application of the law to the facts and circumstances of the case belongs to you. But as there is more difficulty in the application of a rule than in the comprehension of it, I shall attempt to assist you. I shall attempt to assist you in the application of the law in this case, telling you, however, that you are not bound by what I say, but that you are at liberty to judge for yourselves. Now the facts and doings of the driver before the coach arrived at Rum Corner, such as getting round other coaches on the road, and travelling them, leaving his horses while he took a glass of grog, and singing songs with his companions on the box, are no further material than as they may bear on his conduct at the place of the accident. If he were careless before he came to it, they would be more reason to suppose him careless when he got there, or if he were intoxicated before, there would be more reason to suppose him still so; or if he had lashed his horses into a furious gallop, they would be less manageable in descending the hill than if he had been sober. This is the only sort of operation that the driver's acts at previous points on the road, could have on the condition of things at the place of the disaster. Your business then will be, first to inquire how matters stood when the coach arrived at the top of the slope which led to the turn at Rum Corner.

There is hardly a spark of evidence of intoxication. One glass of grog could not disqualify any man for the business of driving a team. Experience proves it. I have never known a stage driver profess himself to be a teetotaler, yet, in the course of much stage travelling, I have never seen but two instances of disqualification from drink. The singing, drinking and talking does not appear to have kept up, and there was nothing of that sort to draw the attention of the driver from his horses when the overturn took place. Ought he to have walked them from the top of the hill down the slope to the bottom at the turn of the road, by reason of being overloaded with passengers and baggage? In deciding questions of this sort, you ought to have regard to the customs before hand, and they engage their passage on the basis of them. These customs are incorporated with and become part of the contract. Now it is a matter of experience, I might almost say general history, that our public stages have been crowded with as many passengers as could be packed with a much baggage as they can carry. Knowing that to be the case, a passenger takes his chance of breaking down or of being overturned. In the infancy of staging, the people of this country could have got along on no other principle. Then, as to the rate of speed in going down hill. In a country so hilly as this, it is absolutely necessary for the driver to make up speed in going down a hill for lost time in climbing it. Unless when the descent is dangerously steep, or where there is something in the way, drivers almost universally go down at a long trot. At this particular spot, the drivers of the other lines had done so without accident, and there was no reason why the defendant's drivers should not do so.

It is a most material and important fact that the time wagon, which was the efficient cause of the disaster, was hid from the driver's view. It is proved to have been a little beyond the turn of the road, at the bottom of the hill, and concealed from his sight by a horse which stood at or near the corner. The road appeared to him to be clear, and he went down it as other drivers went down it. Unless then he went so fast as to prevent him from making the turn safely, he was guilty of no imprudence. But as far as speed was concerned, he actually did make it safely, for had the coach been overturned by going too fast round the corner, it must have fallen to the other side. That it fell inside the arc of the circle it was describing, is sufficient proof it was overturned by some other force.

Did the driver show any want of care or skill in passing the time wagon? It occupied half the road, and he had no other but to take the other half. There was a low part in the middle in which the left side wheels of the coach necessarily ran; and an undiscovered stone of no great size, struck the hindermost right wheel and capsize the coach to the left. Might not this have happened to the most skillful and careful driver? The accidental and unexpected presence of the time wagon, therefore, and not a want of skill and care of the driver, in making the best of his suddenly altered position, seem to have been the cause of the disaster.

But it may be asked, was he not bound to consider that there might be some wagon or carriage beyond the turn, shut out from his view by the house, which might require him to go slowly down the hill in order to pass it in safety? Gentlemen, there is necessarily a point of limitation to every degree of human foresight. There are hidden dangers which attend us at every step we take, which may destroy us in an instant, and against which no circumspection can guard, and these must necessarily be left to the discretion of Providence. When others are charged the care of us, we cannot legitimately require them to do more for us than we could or would do for ourselves.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

NICHOLAS BOOR.

Every stage road, as well as the road we travel through, is beset with invisible dangers, and to require them to be discovered and avoided, would require the driver to walk his horse every inch of the road. No passenger would agree to that. He would prefer to take his chance of concealed peril, rather than not to set down as soon as possible at the end of his journey. A wagon could scarce happen to be found in the track where this time wagon was found once in ten thousand times; and when the chances are ten thousand to one in favor of safety, there is no carelessness. If that be so, the defendant's driver would seem to be guilty of no want of circumspection. It does not appear that his horses were unmanageable, or that he did not manage them skillfully. No accident would have happened but for the chance striking of a wheel on a stone, which no one had before observed.

I have thus, gentlemen, laid down the law of the case, and I have endeavored to assist you in the application of it to the testimony. To state the principle belongs to the Court, and you are bound by it when stated—but to apply it to the testimony belongs to you; but, though you are not bound to accept the Court's assistance, you will not rashly reject it. To you belongs the task of judging credibility of the witnesses—and, where you cannot reconcile it, of believing those that appear to be most truthful.

Should you think proper to give damages, you will say how much. I suggest, however, that you ought not to go beyond compensation. In the very worst view that can be taken of the driver's conduct, there does not appear to have been wanton and wicked carelessness, to call for punishment of his employers. But the whole subject belongs to you.

H. A. ROCKFELD, late Treasurer of one of the Know Nothing Lodges—to be more explicit and in his own words, "Treasurer of Lodge No. 21, of the Sons of 76, since named Council No. 21 of the Sons of the Star Spangled Banner," of Lancaster city, comes out in the papers in exposition of the Order for expelling him because he dared to vote the Whig ticket last fall. He is induced to the exposition because he was expelled, disgraced, published in the Councils as a traitor, and a fine of one dollar imposed upon any member who should mention his name in meeting.—*Philadelphia News*.

AN ATTEMPT TO SUOOT Mrs. Bishop.—The police are using every effort to effect the arrest of the person who on Monday evening entered the dwelling of Mr. Bishop, No. 991 Broadway, and fired a loaded pistol at his wife, as she was performing on the piano, but fortunately without effect. Some of the most efficient officers in the department have the matter in hand, and seem confident of success. It appears that Mrs. B., previous to her marriage, had engaged her hand to two gentlemen besides her husband, and one of these was so exasperated at her, because she disappointed him, that he publicly threatened that she should never become the wife of another; and at her wedding, which took place in Grace Church, a strong force of police were in attendance, her friends being apprehensive that he would make an attempt upon her life as she was entering the building. Two days previous to her marriage a pistol was fired through a window as she was sitting in the parlor of her uncle, at Tarrytown, —*A. Y. Tribune 15th*.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 13th, at the Parsonage, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. David R. Earnest and Miss Hannah Cressa, both of Bedford Tp.

On the 13th inst. by Rev. David Wolf, Mr. Win. Carrel of Bedford township, to Mrs. Rebecca Carrel, of St. Clair township.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. John Tekos, to Miss Susana Aldstadt, of St. Clair Township.

DIED.

In this borough, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Sarah Garretson, an estimable old lady, aged 71 years.

Insurance.

"The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company" of Dickinson Township, Cumberland county, Pa. notify the public that they continue to insure real and personal property against loss by fire, on the lowest and most equitable terms consistent with safety, and in conformity to their charter and by-laws.

Every person taking an insurance in this company becomes a member thereof, and is entitled to vote at each annual election for officers. The rates of insurance are very moderate—the assessments on the notes of the members having, since the organization of the Co. averaged only about one and an half per centum, per annum. The amount of each note is ascertained by an established rate per cent. on two-thirds of the estimate value of the property insured, and those rates depend upon the kind of property insured and the risk incurred. Members of the Company would do well to look at their Policies and see that they have not expired. Renewals for another term of five years, will be made for one-half the original cash premium. Further particulars made known on application to either of the subscribers, agents of the company for Bedford county.

J. M. RUSSELL, Bedford.

A. B. BUNN, Sellersburg.

Feb. 23, 1855.

\$50 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley Township on the night of the 8th inst. a dark bay Horse with two white feet, small star in the forehead, (rather long) one eye resembling a glass-eye, having more white than the other; by close examination a little white will be found on the under lip; his feet are large; he is a regular trotter.

The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or thirty dollars for the horse alone. Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

Feb. 23, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future success. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To master principles will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To lead the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, will be placing a box in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In life, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to think.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	\$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE	4 50
ELEMENTARY	4 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.
Feb. 16, 1855.

NOTICE!

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the assets in the hands of John H. Bush, administrator of D. C. Tate, late of West Philadelphia Township, deceased, and make a final settlement thereof, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford Borough on Monday the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,

Auditor.

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE!

James Griffith vs. Test Fi. Fa. to Blair County; No. 3, Feb. Term, 1855.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff of Blair County, in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

WM. M. HALL,

Auditor.

Feb. 23, 1855.

Notice!

The undersigned, auditor, by appointment from the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Croyle, and Joseph Imier, Executors of Thomas Croyle, late of Union Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,

Auditor.

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, auditor, by appointment from the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the account of Joseph Griffith, one of the Administrators of William Griffith, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,

Auditor.

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the estate of Peter Fisher, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq. administrator, to and among the creditors of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford on Thursday the 8th day of March, proximo, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

<

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.
Treasurer of Bedford County
In account with said County from Jan. 1, 1854
to January 1, 1855.

TREASURER		DR.
To cash received from Collectors as follows:		
Jacob Werking, S. Wood,	1854	\$241 67
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	do	191 00
Fredk. Berkheimer, St. Clair,	do	312 00
David Cypher, Liberty,	do	109 00
David Ford, Broadtop,	do	90 00
Charles Stucky, Bedford,	do	580 00
Emanuel Deihl, Colerain,	do	163 14
Samuel S. Shuck, Bedford B.	do	268 00
Samuel Devere, Harrison,	do	100 00
Jacob Devere, Harrison,	do	36 00
J. D. Hill, Juniata,	do	100 00
David Eselman, E. Prov.	do	372 00
Salomon Williams, W. Prov.	do	140 00
John Corle, Union,	do	125 00
Wm. Iams, Southampton,	do	296 50
William Hall, Napier,	do	175 00
J. Nicodemus, M. Woodly,	do	50 00
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	180 00
John Lowrey, Londonderry,	do	52 00
Abra. Snowden, Cum. Val.	do	381 00
Moses Wisegarver, Bedford,	do	130 17
David Evans, Londonderry,	do	40 67
Isaac Kurlman, Broadtop,	do	409 58
Nathan Wright, St. Clair,	do	51 00
J. S. Ritchey, W. Prov.	do	205 25
John Snowden, Cum. Val.	do	125 00
Eliza Gump, Colerain,	do	208 40
Jacob Kifer, M. Woodly,	do	216 50
Joseph Barkman, Monroe,	do	214 00
Andrew Horn, Napier,	do	135 50
George Fraig, Harrison,	do	129 17
Jacob Werking, S. Woodly,	do	120 12
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	do	193 54
Samuel Dubbs, Union,	do	102 66
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	do	66 01
James Clark, Liberty,	do	35 18
John Alsty, St. Clair,	do	109 33
Jacob Furry, S. Woodly,	do	17 12
John Ash, Southampton,	do	22 97
Christian Garm, Union,	do	60 00
John Cook, Londonderry,	do	37 75
Charles Heiman, do	do	25 92
Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair,	do	49 00
Fredk. Smith, Londonderry,	do	50 00
Sonora Brumbaugh, Judgment,	do	20 00
Wm. McAttee, do	do	80 00
John Amos, do	do	26 00
James Campbell, do	do	85 00
George Rhodes, do	do	82 11
Henry Fluck, do	do	
John Arnold, (Ex-Treasurer.)	do	
Taxes on unseated Lands		
County,	319 12	
Road,	49 99	
School,	47 41	
Credit on militia fines, for station-		
ery, books, &c.	5 00	
Check to Commissioners and Clerk		
for Militia services, erroneously		
drawn and credited on County funds—		
see credit on account for militia		
fines,	80 00	
CONTRA.		
By amount paid on checks drawn		
by Commissioners,	\$5341 58	
" Amount paid Jurors,	1455 87	
" " Constables attending		
Court,	75 62	
" Amount paid Gideon Trout, re-		
ward for arrest of horse-thief,	20 00	
" Amount paid for premiums on		
Fox and other Scaples,	353 75	
" Treasurers salary,	185 00	
" Balance due County,	165 67	
\$7597 50		

STATEMENT OF CHECKS.	
Assessors,	401 50
Viewers of Roads, and T. p. lines,	273 90
Wood,	133 50
Interest on borrowed money,	393 00
S. Davis, water-works,	250 00
Auditors and Clerk,	85 00
Fr. Jordan, Com. Atty.	47 50
John Doran, Map,	10 00
Geo. W. Bowman, printing,	192 25
D. Over,	241 75
John Mower, Atty to Comm'r.	59 00
A. S. Russell, Clerk,	304 00
Wm. Weitz, Commissioner,	130 00
John Conrad,	126 00
Fredk. Turner,	126 50
David C. Long,	9 00
Elections,	505 93
Constables,	228 05
Inquests,	64 87
John Alsty, costs and fees,	174 39
D. Washbaugh,	137 85
Same, amt. paid for Dockets,	31 87
E. Pennell, repairs at Court House,	225 00
McMullen and Radebaugh,	145 00
Wm. Griffith, laying out Sate road,	136 00
Reamer & Scott, stationery, paints, &c.	103 50
A. B. Cramer, carpeting,	81 73
Dr. S. S. Statler, post-mortem	
examination of body of Jno. Corle,	20 00
Law, Talleferro, money refunded,	190 00
Levi Agnew, cutting wood, &c.	61 00
J. McMullen, salary as Court crier,	48 00
Ezekiel Honck, reward for taking	
Horse-thief,	28 94
Miscellaneous checks,	466 55
Sum total,	
\$5341 58	

Statement of Monies due to Bedford County,	
January 1st, 1855.	
FROM COLLECTORS.	
J. Working, S. Woodly,	54 \$252 57
J. Nicodemus, M. do	724 77
Jacob Corle, Union,	167 83
William Iams, Southampton,	88 79
Salomon Williams, W. Prov.	125 39
David Eselman, E. Prov.	115 11
William Hall, Napier,	258 13
John Lowrey, Londonderry,	43 12
John Hill, Juniata,	225 20
Jacob Devere, Harrison,	55 18
James Fink, Hopewell,	150 65
Abra. Snowden, Cum. Val.	246 72
Emanuel Deihl, Colerain,	242 93
David Ford, Broadtop,	16 12
Charles Stucky, Bedford T.	156 38
Samuel S. Shuck, Bedford B.	204 69
Fred Cypher, Liberty,	70 71
Fred. Berheimer, St. Clair,	225 75
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	112 21
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	53 166 24
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	26 43
Joseph Barkman, Monroe,	10 10
David Evans, Londonderry,	6 31
George Fraig, Harrison,	1 94
John King, Hopewell,	197 19
Eliza Gump, Colerain,	112 79
Moses Wisegarver, Bedford T.	200 75

High Moore, Bedford B.	do	279 69
Samuel S. Stucky, Napier	do	75 12
John Ash, Southampton,	do	52 88 62
John Cook, Londonderry,	do	54 25
Thomas Young, Hopewell,	do	100 00
Samuel Carn, Bedford B.	do	162 91
Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair,	do	75 29
Solomon Reinoud, Bedford B.	do	28 05
Solomon Miller,	do	250 288 28
John Morge-rt, Judgment about,	do	300 00
Fredk. Stillier,	do	509 00
Samuel Clark,	do	150 00
William McAttee	do	150 00
Henry Fluck,	do	300 00
A. J. Snively,	Note	200 00
Stonerstown Bridge, Bond about	do	200 00
\$7250 151		

NOTE:—On some of the foregoing, interest is due; and, from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

Statement of Monies owed by Bedford County,	
January 1st, 1855.	
To John Sill,	\$2000 00
" William Hartley,	1110 26
" Abm. Kerns Exors.	500 00
" Mrs. A. Fisher,	500 00
" Wm. M. Hall's adm'r.	450 00
" James Kea,	600 00
\$3160 26	

NOTE:—Some interest is due on each of the above.

The undersigned, auditors of Bedford County, do report—
That they met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford borough, on the first Monday of January inst., and did audit, adjust, and settle, the account of John Taylor, Treasurer of said county for the year 1854, as contained in the foregoing statement. Also, that they examined the foregoing accounts of monies due to, and owing by, said county, and the same are correct.
Witness our hands this 3d day of January A. D. 1855.
JOHN H. BARTON,
JOHN ALDSTADT,
DANIEL BARLEY,
Auditors.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General.	
JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford co. in account with the Commonwealth.	
Treasurer	Dr.
Tax on Real and Personal Estate.	
To ag. amount of same outstanding at last settlement,	4216 03
Ag. amount assessed for '54,	6636 25
Am't. received on unseated lands for '54 and previous years,	260 02
\$11112 30	

By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipts, dated Feb. 23, May 22, July 24, Sep. 15, Dec. 4, Dec. 14, Amount uncollected for '54 and previous years,	5172 34
Exonerations allowed for '54 and previous years,	135 28
Commissions allowed collectors for '54 and previous years on \$6636 25 a 5 per cent.	331 81
\$10337 06	

By Treasurer's com. on \$5472 87 a 1 per centum,	54 72
Bal. due commonwealth,	700 52
\$11112 30	

Tavern Licenses.	
To amount of for '54,	450 00
CONTRA.	
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipts dated May 22 and Sep. 15,	384 00
Com. on net amount received, \$140 a 5 per cent,	22 00
Exonerations,	10 00
Bal. due commonwealth,	34 00
450 00	

Retailers' Licenses.	
To amount of for '53,	769 63
CONTRA.	
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated May 22, Sept. 15, July 24, Dec. 14,	538 35
Amount paid Printers,	55 50
Commissions on \$759 13 being net amount received,	37 95
Exonerations,	10 50
Balance due commonwealth,	127 33
769 63	

Hawkers and Pedlars.	
To amount of for '54,	16 00
Balance due Treasurer,	80
96 80	
CONTRA.	
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipt dated May 22,	16 00
Commissions a 5 per cent. on \$16	80
96 80	

Eating Houses.	
To amount of for '54,	35 87
CONTRA.	
By commissions on \$35 87 a 5 per cent.	1 79
Balance due Commonwealth,	34 08
35 87	

Militia Fines.	
To aggregate amount of same outstanding for '53 and previous years,	2419 49
To aggregate amount assessed for '54, 1233 50	
3652 99	
CONTRA.	
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipt dated July 24,	292 38
Amount uncollected for '54 and previous years,	2378 98
Five per cent commissions allowed collectors for '54 and previous yrs. on \$676,	33 80
Amount paid county Commissioners and clerk,	80 00
&c. used by commissioners,	5 00
Exonerations allowed collectors for '54 and previous years,	598 00
Amount paid Lemuel Evans Treasurer of Broadtop Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Wm. Horton,	150 00
Assessors returning 276 men to com-	

missioners a 1 cent each,	2 76
Assessors returning 2237 men to Brigade Inspector a 2 cents each,	44 74
Amount paid G. W. Bowman, printing,	6 00
Treasurer's commissions on \$642 21,	6 42
Bill of Lemuel Evans, Brigade Inspector,	25 33
Balance due Commonwealth,	99 58
3652 99	

1855. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county, showing the amount received from each collector separately, and the amount paid each person, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 30th April, 1853:

Received from Isaac Kurlman, Broad Top, '53,	5 70
Henry Hull, Bethel, '50,	51 66
Artemas Bennett, Southampton, '51,	40 33
Charles Hoyman, Londonderry, do	38 48
John Alstadt, St. Clair, '52,	28 65
Jacob S. Ritchey, W. Prov. '53,	42 00
Christian Garm, Union, '52,	6 00
Jacob Werking, S. Wood, '53,	14 50
Andrew Horn, Napier, '53,	72 29
James Clark, Liberty, '53,	22 80
Christian Garm, Union, '52,	10 50
Jacob Kifer, Wood, '53,	70 78
John Cook, Londonderry, '52,	15 00
Samuel Dubbs, Union, '53,	49 40
David Evans, Londonderry, '53,	33 25
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.,	31 00
Joseph Barkman, Monroe, "	28 00
Wm. Hull, Napier, '51,	50 00
Jacob Werking, S. Wood, '53,	33 48
Nathan H. Wright,	47 98
642 21	

Paid out as follows:—	
State Treasurer,	222 38
County Commissioners and clerk,	80 00
Stationery, &c. for Commissioners,	5 00
Lemuel Evans, Treasurer of Broad Top Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. William Horton, amount due for '51, '52, & '54,	150 00
Lemuel Evans, Brigade Inspector, his bill as follows:	
Inspecting Broad Top Rifle Rangers '53 and '54,	20 00
Printing and Postage,	5 33
Assessors for 276 men to Commissioners a 1 cent each,	2 76
Assessors for 2237 men to Brigade Inspector a 2 cents each,	44 74
Geo. W. Bowman to adv. Statement of Military Fund for last year,	6 00
Treasurer's com. on \$642 21 a one per cent.	6 42
Balance due Commonwealth,	99 58
642 21	

We, the auditors of Bedford county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do certify, That, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Commissioners office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 1st day of January inst., and did audit and adjust the several accounts between John Taylor, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as set forth in the foregoing statements.
Witness our hands this 3d day of January, A. D. 1855.
JOHN H. BARTON,
JOHN ALDSTADT,
DANIEL BARLEY,
Auditors.

Attest:—WM. M. HALL, Clerk.
Feb. 9.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BEDFORD AND STOWTOWN T. R. COMPANY.
Balance in the Treasury 3d of January, 1851, \$1924 46
Received Cash on acct. Jos. S. Morrison vs. Company, 21 66
Errors in former settlements, 50 00
Amount of Tolls received from 3d of Jan. '54 to 24 Jan. '55, 2877 95
This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptance of the world, the want universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.
This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptance of the world, the want universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.
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Notice!
The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stowtown Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that the annual Election, to elect managers for the Company, will be held at the house of Mr. James Frasier, in Schellburg, on the first Monday of March next, being the 5th day, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.
PETER SCHELL, Sec'y.
Feb. 9, 1855.

Public Sale of REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale on Thursday, the 1st day of March next, on the premises, the very desirable FARM on which Christian Stouffer resides, situate in Napier Township, within one half mile of the turnpike, adjoining lands of A. J. Snively, Esq. and Geo. Stucky, containing 238 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence—land patented. This property is remarkably well timbered, and well supplied with water, and every way adapted to agricultural purposes. In order to suit purchasers, the property will be divided and sold in parts or all together, as may be most desirable. Terms accommodating and will be made known on day of sale.

Also, will be sold, a variety of Farming implements, including Broad Wheeled Wagon, Wagoned, Woodladders, Ploughs and Harrows, Horse Gears, Saddles and halters—5 Horses, one cow and calf, 11 hogs; 3 barrels of ground plaster, a large lot of rye and other straw, 62 acres of Rye in the ground, and fifteen acres of Wheat. A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by—
DAVID PATTERSON,
JOHN P. REED,
JOHN MOWER,
Assignees.
Feb. 9, 1855.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Boots and walking Shoes—received and for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MUSIC.
A large assortment of MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c., always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.
SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

Notice!
Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM H. BOOR,
Administrator.
Jan. 5, 1855.*

BEDFORD ACADEMY.
A CARD.—Notice is hereby given that the School Partnership heretofore existing between Rev. JOHN LYON and W. W. CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Institution will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Campbell as sole Principal. Persons having claims are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment to Mr. Campbell.
JOHN LYON,
W. W. CAMPBELL.

While returning his grateful acknowledgments to the community, which has so generously bestowed on him, through successive years, its confidence and support, the undersigned feels that he cannot make a better return, than by leaving in his place a Teacher so faithful, competent and well approved as his present successor.
JOHN LYON.
Feb. 9, 1855.

Cassimets cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Oct. 27, 1854.

CROCKES.
Apple Butter and Milk Crockes can be had at my Pottery in Schellburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.
PETER SCHELL.
Sept. 1, 1854.

Belonging Collectors of 1853
are hereby notified that, by order of the Commissioners, all Duplicates for that year must be settled up on or before the 1st day of March next. For all taxes unpaid at that time—executions will be issued without respect to persons.
JNO. MOWER,
Attorney for Commissioners.
Jan. 19, 1855.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed their Store to Exchange Building, where it will afford us pleasure to offer Goods of every description, at the lowest prices, to all who may favor us with a call.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 26.

HALF PRICE!—Remnants of De Laines, and other Goods on hand, which we are selling at about half their value.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—AGENTS WANTED
In every section of the United States.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL VOLUME OF THE YEAR.
Sears' Great Work on Russia.

JUST published, an Illustrated Description of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Being a Physical and Political History of its Government and Resources, Productions, Resources, Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature, Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, &c., &c., from the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. The work is complete in one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, and elegantly and substantially bound. Retail Price \$3.
This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptance of the world, the want universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.
Also, a deeply interesting volume, "THE ROMANTIC ADVENTURES OF CELEBRATED PERSONS," embracing the Romantic Incidents and Adventures in the lives of Sovereigns, Statesmen, Generals, Princes, Warriors, Travellers, Adventurers, Voyagers, &c. eminent in the History of Europe and America, including Sketches of over fifty celebrated heroic characters. Beautifully illustrated with numerous engravings. One vol. 400 pages, royal 12mo. cloth, gilt. Price \$1 25.
The subscriber publishes a number of most valuable Pictorial Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.
To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.
Persons wishing to engage in their sale will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post paid.
ROBERT M. SEARS, Publisher,
181 William-street, New York.
Feb. 9.

USEFUL EMPLOYMENT.
\$10 TO \$15 A WEEK CLEARED—A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
To sell a new Book entitled "One Thousand Things Worth Knowing." To men of enterprise and tact this business affords an opportunity seldom to be met with. For particulars address, post paid, to
M. A. RICK & CO.
Elizabeth Town, Lancaster county, Pa.
Feb. 9, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Broker, Bedford, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Land. He has two or three Farms and 4,000 acres of unimproved land for sale.
He has been appointed agent to prosecute the Robert Morris claims, to lands in Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Adams, Perry, Juniata, Franklin, and Fulton counties.
Persons holding the Robert Morris lands by purchase, improvement, or warrant, may complete their titles by calling soon. Suits will be instituted against all trespassers not regarding this notice. Office on Julianna street.
Jan. 26, 1855.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, in our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAPEST and at the very lowest possible prices. Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.



DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Esculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.
Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ESCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacking Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ESCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.
Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive a copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.
Address, (post paid), Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 153 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
May 26, 1854.—ly.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at BLYMIRE'S.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Metal, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.
GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to have your measure for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a large and splendid Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other seasonable goods for MEN'S WEAR? Do you want to see a fine assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "right stripe," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "can't be beat," or

BOYS' CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want all or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "wonder man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor, McKag's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store), Cumberland, Md.

If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.
May 19, 1854.—ly.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Seas' Pictorial Works for 1855.—The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, "BEASTS, BIRDS, AND FISHES," "CLOUDS AND LANDSCAPES," and "THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is competent agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little by sending to the publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most favorable, and order accordingly.
Catalogues containing full particulars forwarded to all parts of the country free of postage, on application.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 20 of which are cleared and under past and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. The property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two runs of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Saut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day in summer, which is ready to be cut at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.
Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 200 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either a Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 610 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw Logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.
CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Notice to FARMERS.

A prime lot of little CLOVER-SEED warranted clean of Ripple, for sale by Samuel Barnhart at the Tavern of Valentine Steekman in Bedford.
Feb. 16, 1853.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Acne and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injurious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great alternative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Pimples, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Discharges of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNHART, Bedford; R. A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Oct. 20, 1854.—ly.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Pains, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurred and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Bedford's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1851.—ly.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHE'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, A New, Novel, and Strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES.

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, NERVOUS DISEASES.

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the first medical men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called NERVOUS.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. \$1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cures, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 26 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER. Painful and Swollen Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism, Neuralgia of the Face, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, Pains of the Liver, Female Diseases, Nervous Cough, Dropsy of the Uterus, Tooth Ache.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, when properly applied, more quickly than any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other to the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symptoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefited, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENRAGED, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use INFLAMMATION is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent, Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.
June 9, 1854.—ly.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengl HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengel, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drivers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms. Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by the community, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the very best and purest articles. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, Aker's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lobin's Balm, for the Rheumatic, fancy soaps, colognes, essences, &c. &c. &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of School & Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c. &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you shall be accommodated.
B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washburn, where he is prepared to manufacture Double and Single barrel Rifles and Double and Single barrel Shot Guns of the best quality.

Repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of \$75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent, October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania. VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor.

April 7, 1854.—ly.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackerel, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba. A Revolution Anticipated. Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principes, Casadoris, Havanas, Cigars, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superior quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE. N. B. All orders promptly attended to. April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburgh. May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Stoves, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Planes, Star Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourself.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. W. HICKOK, Dentist, OFFICE on Pitt-st., nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. Terms.—CASH.

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BREGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.
Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL, JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

Having disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. F. C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence. S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH Having permanently located in Pattonville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonville, March 3, 1853.—ly.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE, WITH Dunn, Raiguel & Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE. March 24, 1854.—ly.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE- STUFFS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., CUMBERLAND, MD.

Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.

June 9, 1851.—ly.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very large assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. Oct. 13, 1854.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Overcoats, Cassimeres and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO BUILDERS. The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE. Nov. 24, 1854.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Seythes for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS! Just received, a lot of Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c., which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co. Chambersburg, Pa. Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that any thing ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co. Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa. Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

Wunderlich & Nead, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot, CHAMBERSBURG.

They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE. The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

BR. A. B. MADAN Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRADWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collected by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK. March 31, 1854.